運動瘦身與健康

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我肥胖嗎?

肥胖不是體重,而是脂肪含量

我體重90公斤



我都係90公斤啦



量度脂肪比例的方法



電腦掃描和磁力共振



生物電阻抗分析



皮下脂肪測量



水底量重

量度脂肪比例的方法

黄金公式:身體質量指數 BMI

- 簡單、方便、易計。
- 醫學上研究顯示, BMI和磁力共振等方式量度出來的脂肪含量,有密切的關連。

體質指數 (BMI)

你的體重與身高比例是否適中?請利用下列

方程式計算你的體質指數:

體質指數(BMI) (適用於亞洲成年人) (for Asian adults)	少於18.5 Less than 18.5	過輕 Underweight		
	18.5-22.9	適中 Normal		
	23-24.9	過重 Overweight		
	25-29.9	肥胖 Obese		
	30或以上 30 or above	嚴重肥胖 Severly obese		

中央肥胖

- 脂肪並非平均分佈,主要受遺傳影響
- 周圍性肥胖/中央肥胖
- 中央肥胖面對更大的健康威脅



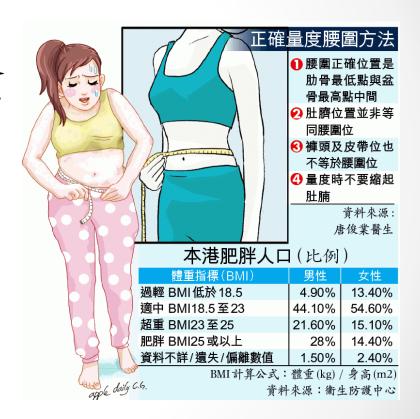




度腰圍監察中央肥胖

腰圍是BMI以外的另一種量度 肥胖指標,量度腰圍是反映腹 內脂肪多少的最簡單及方便的 方法。

根據世衛的研究報告,亞洲男性的腰圍超出35.4吋(90cm)或女性腰超出31.5吋(80cm)以上,都屬於中央肥胖。



肥胖與疾病

肥胖對很多人來說是外觀的問題,但從醫學角度去看,卻是 關乎健康的問題。肥胖可能會導致其他慢性疾病,包括睡眠 窒息、糖尿病、痛風、骨關節炎、高血壓、冠心病、月經失 調、癌症等,同時增加死亡率。

醫療:肥胖症致多種併發症 未經診斷忌自行服藥 2016-09-19

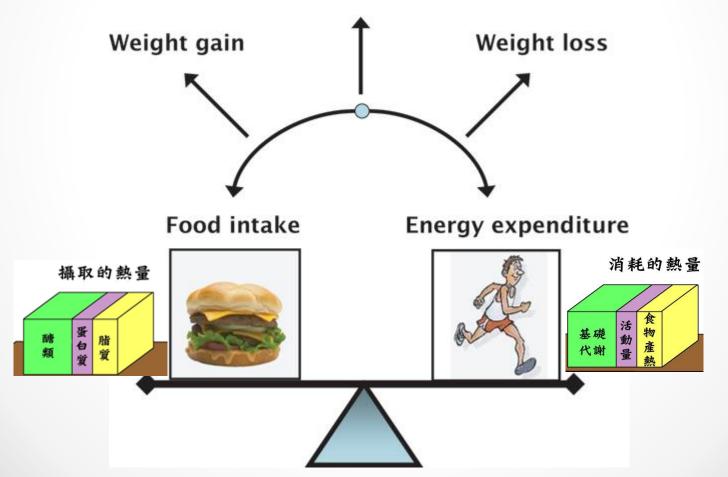
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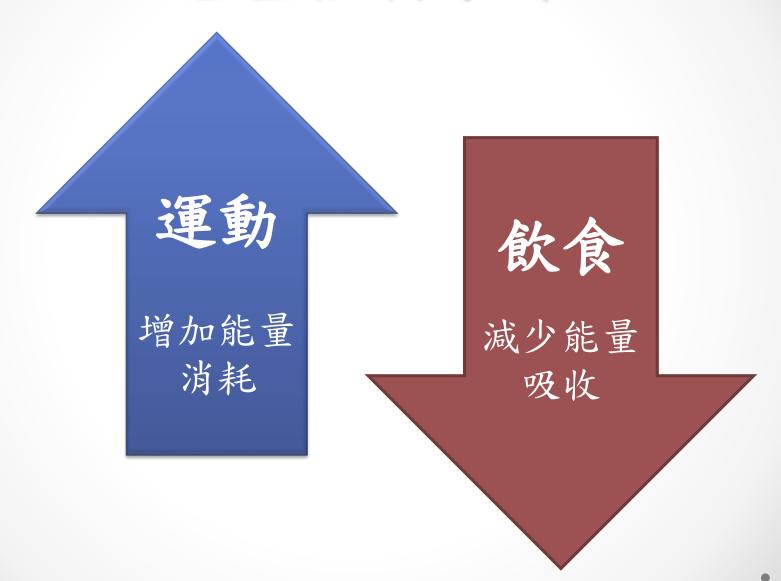
2016-09-19 無線新聞報導指出, 本港「肥胖症」患者增加,有醫 生分析國際研究,指肥胖可引致 近二百種併發症。

體重控制原則

Weight maintenance



體重控制原則



選擇合適的運動









推介運動(一)低強度有氧運動

例子

活動	每半小時消耗卡路里 (以體重150磅計算)				
步行	159				
慢跑 (5.5 mph)	325				
跑步(10 mph)	450				
游泳	160				
社交舞	132				
羽毛球	170				
籃球(半場)	150				
單車(普通速度)	105				

資料來源: Corbin & Lindsey (2007) Fitness for Life, Human Kinetics

運動量多少才足夠?

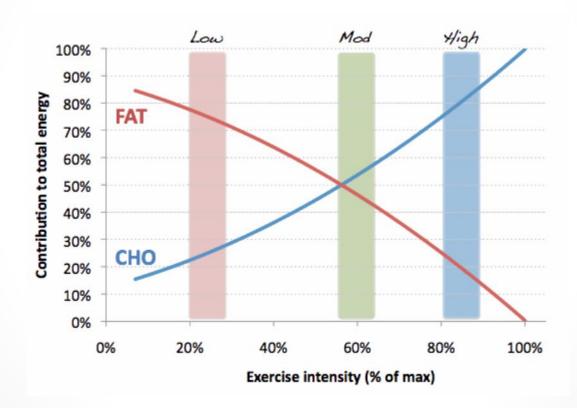
自覺竭力程度評分方法 (適用所有人士,包括兒童、青少年和長者)

Rating of Perceived Exertion (applicable to all persons, including children, adolescents and the elderly)

自覺竭力程度 Rating of Perceived Exertion											
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No exertion at all 毫無感覺	化ery light	做弱	Moderate 中度	Somewhat hard	吃力	相當吃力(呼吸急速)	Very hard (Rapid breathing)	非常非常吃力(喘氣)	極度吃力(十分喘氣) Extremely hard(Breath heavier)	筋疲力竭(上氣不接下氣)	

運動時,可以考慮採用自覺竭力程度評分方法,評估及控制運動強度, 一般人士可把強度控制在5至7之間,而個別人士可在有需要時按自己體能情況下調。

點解要低強度?



推介運動(二)高強度間歇訓練 HIIT

所謂的「高強度間歇訓練」,就是在短時間內以最大出力與速度進行訓練,達到快速燃脂與強化肌力成效的健身方式。





為何HIIT有助減脂?

- 增加肌肉量
 - 增加肌肉量能同時提升基礎代謝率,跟減脂有密切關係。
- 後燃效應 (after-burn effect)
 - 高強度間歇運動可以增加肌肉量與肌肉中的酵素活性,讓人有更多肌肉燃燒熱量,提高身體的基礎代謝率。
 - 高強度間歇運動後的(約)24小時內,熱量會持續消耗。當你休息的時候,身體 會有「後燃效應」,因為高強度間歇訓練使身體達到極限,會需要更多卡路里 來恢復身體機能。

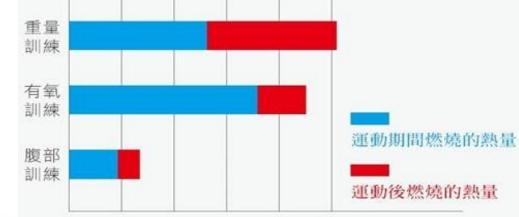
0

150

300

450

■ 各種運動的後燃效應比較



600

750

900 大卡 (Kcal)

資料來源:三采文化《Dr. 史考 特的一分鐘健瘦身教室》

美國運動醫學會 ACSM

2013研究文章

HICT seems to be an efficient

body fat,

insulin sensitivity, and improve V'O2max and muscular fitness.

to

help

improve

means of exercise

decrease

HIGH-INTENSITY CIRCUIT TRAINING USING BODY WEIGHT:

Maximum Results With Minimal Investment

by Brett Klika, C.S.C.S., B.S. and Chris Jordan, M.S., C.S.C.S., NSCA-CPT, ACSM HFS/APT

6. Squat

- 7. Triceps dip on chair
- 8. Plank
- 9. High knees/running in place
- 10. Lunge 11. Push-up and rotation
- 12. Side plank

- Lower body Upper body Core
- Total body Lower body

Upper body Core

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To understand the health benefits and practical application of a high-intensity circuit training exercise protocol.

Circuit Training, High-Intensity Interval Training, Body Weight Training, Fat Loss, VO_{2max} Improvement

SUMMARY

HCT seems to be an efficient means of exercise to help decrease body fat, improve insulin sensitivity, and improve VO2max and muscular fitness. As the hectic pace of today's corporate world continues to infringe on the amount of time ndividuals have for exercise, these types of programs can offer



INTRODUCTION

t the Human Performance Institute. Division of Wellness and Prevention, Inc., in Orlando, FL, our clients are high-performing professionals from a variety of industries. These men and women face incessant demands on their time, along with the pressure to perform at high levels and balance their careers and personal lives.

From our work with elite performers, we have learned that managing energy is the key to sustaining high performance. However, when facing seemingly infinite demands, one's ability to manage and expand physical energy can be severely compromised. This can result in persistent fatigue (physical, but also emotional and mental) and a growing level of disengagement with one's career, family, friends, and personal well-being, which can ultimately lead to performance failure.

Regular aerobic and resistance training are two of the strategies we suggest to help individuals manage and expand their physical energy, prevent fatigue, and sustain engagement in those things that really matter to them. For either of these exercise strategies to be practical

and applicable to the time-constrained client, they must be safe, effective, and efficient. As many of our clients travel frequently, the program also must be able to be performed anywhere, without special equipment.

Traditionally, resistance training often is performed separately from aerobic training typically on two or three nonconsecutive days each week. The American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) recommends 8 to 12 repetitions of a resistance training exercise for each major muscle group at an intensity of 40% to 80% of a one-repetition max (RM) depending on the training level of the participant. Two to three minutes of rest is recommended between exercise sets to allow for proper recovery. Two to four sets are recommended for each muscle group (3).

Standard guidelines for aerobic training recommend 150 minutes per week of moderateintensity exercise (46% to 63% of maximal oxygen uptake, VO_{2max}) for 30 to 60 minutes per session and/or 75 minutes per week of vigorous-intensity exercise (64% to 90% VO_{2max}) for 20 to 60 minutes per session (3).

Although these traditional protocols can be effective, they may not be realistic enough for time-conscious adults because of the amount of time necessary to complete each program, in addition to some limitations to effectiveness demonstrated in the literature (12, 15).

To address the limitations of traditional exercise protocols and provide an effective and efficient program for our clients, one of the exercise strategies we use is high-intensity circuit training (HICT) using body weight as resistance. Our approach combines aerobic and resistance training into a single exercise bout lasting approximately 7 minutes. Participants

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Photos courtesy of the Human Performance Institute.





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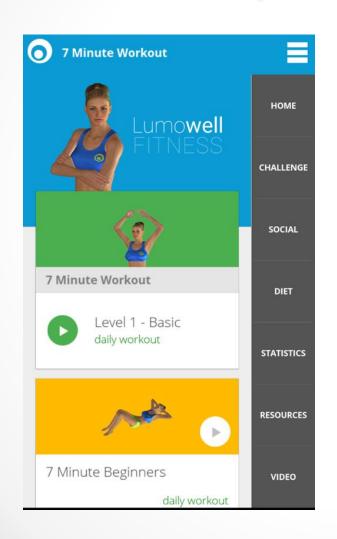
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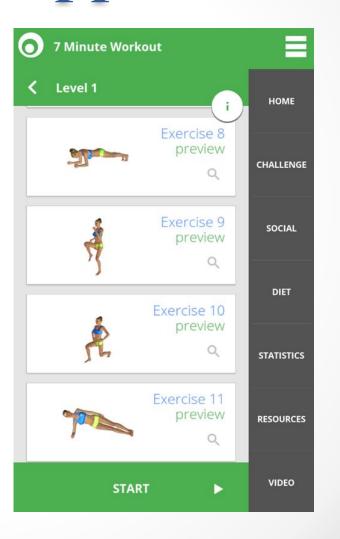
如何進行HIIT?

- 每個動作做30秒
- 中間休息15-30秒
- 可視乎體力,重複2-3次
- 每個循環約10-12分鐘
- 動作次序?
- 增加、減少難度?



手機 Apps





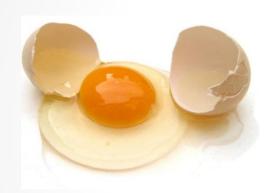
訓練安全



- 循序漸進原則。
- 保持有節奏呼吸。
- 訓練過程不應該有「痛」的感覺。
- 由於HIIT強度高,平時較少運動的初學者,若貿然練習很容易受傷,因此在進行高強度間歇訓練前,務必確認自身擁有一定的核心穩定能力與肌力基礎,並且在運動前要進行充分熱身,以免在運動中造成運動傷害。
- 每個人體質有異,如有疑問,訓練前應向醫生、物理治療 師或專業教練查詢。

飲食小貼士

• 食物與食品











多吃食物 小吃食品

減少外出用膳







少少改變,大大效益





選擇低脂食物





少少改變,大大效益



減少醬汁



少少改變,大大效益



選擇較健康的烹調方法



總結, 問題?

